G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858.

NO. 612.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HERMAN:

UNG ENIGHTHOOD

BY B. FOXTON, Author of " Prémices.

HALCYON DAYS.

17. 19. 63.

nd: '15, 37, 50, 19, 63, 17—nineteen—sixty-ee—seventeen"—he looked at me with a

three."

"What is strange, sir?" asked I, thinking is his conduct particularly so. Indeed, I was inclined to helieve him insane.

"Nothing—nothing; I was absent. Only I ydraamed—; do you ever dream, young an?"

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eceive and forward subscriptions for the Era,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-SHALL IT LIVE OR DIE?

question prefixed as a title to this article.

Some twenty-five years ago, a few of u
began to insist that the one real Question o
began to insist that the one real Question o
American Politics was that of Slavery, in it
Political Relations. We contended that, unde
the pressure of civenustances and considerations growing out of that system, and aided by
a unity and stability of purpose springing from
a great common laterest, the slaveholders, as a
great common laterest, the slaveholders, as a
great common laterest Politics, and were
didens, had obtained the control of the Federa
Government and Federal Politics, and were
indiducial sectionalizing them, making the
subservient to the growth of Slavery, and the
subservient to the growth of Slavery, and the
subservient to the growth of Slavery, and the
amberivation of their Power. They did no
disregard the other interests of the country, but
death with them always in subordination to the
necessities of the slaves system. The division
of the People generally into two large Parties
on questions of Trade and Pinance, afforde
them an opportunity, by securing the makine
ry of party organizations, to control to a great
extant the votace of the whole country. The
People, suggressed by conflicts in regard to Bank
and Tariff, paid no attention to the peenlia
policy of the Slaveholders. They had no or
expendicular the subsequence of the Slaveholders
of the propose to Induse to Slavery, to give naity and uption, like that of Slavery, to give naity and uption, the that of Slavery, to give naity and uption, the that of Slavery, to give naity and uption, the that of Slavery, to give naity and uption of the propose to respond to the country. The
People were agisted by the custome, it is
united to a success the whole of the country. The
People were agisted by the custome, it is
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noticed by the customer, it is successible the question of the Whig and Dane
understance and the paster politicy of the Owner Country
oration of the Whig and Dane
to

terest, which, demanding extraordinary are and of effort for its properity, gave unity, stabil, and offort, and force, to their action.

I was only when the agriation of the Anti-mavery Reformers twenty-five years ago had financed and the control of the control

ers. They had been formed to settle question of Trade and Finance, without the slighter reference to this, to then, new Question of Slavery. They knew not how to deal with it; their aim was to avoid it, threat it out of the way so as to preserve party unity. Need we recoun the numerous devices, the discoputable dodge and compromises they resorted to, as the conflict went on, the Public Mind became more societa, and Public Opinion gradually graving socious and the second of the public Mind became more societa, and Public Opinion gradually grav

excited, and Public Opinion gradually greiess concerned ahout old Questions, as it, ten and more towards the new? The Bank question was settled. The Tarquestion was disposed of, so far as mere Parnotion could dispose of it, or will eyer be ab-

question was disposed of, so far as more Party aution could dispose of it, or will eyer be able to dispose of it. The real Question of American Politica—that of Slavery and the Slave Power—was now rising to confront them. Breats following one another in rapid succession, revealed it in its true proportions. First, the annexation of Texas, then, the waron Merica, for the purpose of acquiring territory to he appropriated by Slavery, then, the Wilmot Pervise controversy, brought to light the exist enco of a Power whose operations, although so long carried on under diagnise, has not been

political power, or the hope of it, they attactive of to keep up discussions that had become use them, issues that had cased to be viral, and thus should be used to keep up discussions that had cased to be viral, and thus should be used to be viral, and thus should be used to be used to be used. They did not dare to grapple with it, to ascertain its dismostions, to attempt to settle to getter the used to to the companion of the used to the used to the used to the companion to it. They desided the awakening of antagonistic sentiments, disagonization, the allemation of Slawcholders, the settlement of the used to the used to

so the Whig and Democratic Parties con So the Whig and Democratic Parties on trived to live until 1850—and than, in 1822 being Naional Conventions, tatifying the Compremise of 1850, went into the Presidential election on that basis. Both had criminally surrendered a Principle, acted on from the begitning by the Government, in regard to Siavery to hoth and enquiesced in the continued domination of the Slave Power; both had man aged to preserve the odrof of "matonliky," and both now proclaimed that the Question of Siavery was finally satisfied.

The Democratic Party succeeded; there we a lall in the political world; the old Partis seemed to dream of lovg life, to he diversifie by pleasandy exciting struggles for the spoil We, who told them that the settlement was diverse the Chearn had reason the Chearn had reason.

from which to make new aggressions at its own to convenient time, and that they had only impaired their power of resistance, were deemed

The year 16 M sugarant cuter stuments. In the present of the Missouri Compromise, under the present of applying the Principle of the stuments of the Missouri Compromise, and the Missouri Compromise of 260, as the only free principle of the Missouri Compromise of 260, as the only free principle of the Missouri Compromise of 260, as the missouri Compromise of the Stave Power, which asserted the constitutional Right of Slavery to enter alteratory the Union, and possess it too, and which, concemplating frience acquisitions on the Southern border, required the establishment of a Principle that would enable it to convex them to it uses, showed that we were right, and proved to a majority of the Poople what they cought to have learned many years sooner, that the Slave holders constitute a distinct, sectional, dominant class, that their peculiar interests and necessities impel them to constant aggression, that the Whig and Democratic Parties had degenerated into the mere instruments of their usurpations, and that the presence of "mation ality" set up by these Parties thinly veiled a stanjd, cowardly, Pro-Slavery sectionalism. They had been prating of great National Questions, Harmony and Union, while acting in absolute subjection to a Power which had been steadily laboring to nationalise Slavery, making subservince its interests, the badge of nationality and the price of Party unity.

But, we cannot linger.

The Whip Party was dissolved. The Democratic Party stool notorious, without dispniss, the agent of Slavery. Many of the leaders and adherents of the former in the South Joined the Democracy, now a confirmed pro-Slavery organ isation. Others of that Party, it both sections, sulitated under the banner of Know Nothington, which also draw exercits from the Democratic marks. But in the general chaos appeared the Bepublican Party, comprising the great hody of those Whipe and Benocratic in the Free States who, indignants and abooted at the Isabet of Many and Party, comprising the great hody of those Whipe and Benocration in the Free States who, indignants and abooted at this last act of Markey Power, peached one for all to fall back on the Frinciples and Policy adopted by our Fathers in the treatment of the Question of Blavery, to oppose the system everywhere contained of the States, and to rescue the Federal Government and Federal p: fley from the control of the States, and to rescue the Federal Foundation of Slavery, to oppose the system everywhere contained of the States, and to rescue the Federal Extent of the States and the States, and to rescue the Federal Extent of the States and Federal p: fley from the control of the States, and to rescue the Federal Extent feel under their power, nutl. in a brief period, there was accacely a free State without a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature. In the Congress following the repeal of the Compromise, they were atrong enough to be after their candidates for Spacker; atrong enough to be bare presented in the Senate of the United States by twenty members, soon to be increased by elections in other States.

be increased by elections in other States.

There are now hut two live Parties in the Country—the Democratic Slavery organization, with its Gincinnatt Platform, Deed Scott Decision, and James Buchanas; and the Republican Party, with its Philadelphis Platform, its Constitutional Principles, as illustrated by the Ordinance of 1737, and the man who shall be the Presidential candidate in 1860. They exist because the Question at issue between them is a real one, a momenious one, and must be settled. They exist, not as the cfighting of accident or temporary policy, but as the necessary Zepresentatives of Antagonistic Deas, the necessary agents of Antagonistic Powers. The Kanass Question was but as incident in the struggle between them. That Question has been substantially settled in favor of Freedom, but the Periricay to Slavery, remain in possession of the Federal Government, and nature once flagrantly than every pledged to maintain and carry out Principles dangerous to Liberty, necessary to the Slave Daspotium.

The Republican Party aims to take the Administration of the Federal Government out of the hands of the Slaveholding Oligarchy, and make it the agent of the People.

The Slavery Democracy seeks to perpetuate

the power of the Oligarchy.

The Republican Faty recognises the Policy of
the Fathers of the Republic, who consecrated the
whole of the territory belonging to the Union
to Freedom and Free Lahos, evidently proceed
ing on the assumption 4that Freedom was Na
tional and the Rule, Slavery, Sectional and the
Reseation

The Slavery Democracy repudiates their example and policy, and its action tends to National State of the Stat

thomaine shevery, and Sectionalize Liherty.

The Republican Party affirms that Slavery cannot exist without positive law; that the Federal Constitution recognises and treats slaves as perenary not as properly; that it does not create, or make provision for the creation of, Slavery, anywhere; that it does not enable the Slaveholder to carry his slaves with him into any Territory of the United States, and hold them there in hondage; that Congress has no authority from it to pass any such enabling Laws; that Congress has a right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; that it is the daty of the Federal Government to preserve the Territorials excerd for free men and free lahor; that a Territorial Legislature has the right to exclude Slavery during the Territorial condition, as the People have to exclude it when they come to form a State—and these Principles it maintains in opposition to the dictar of the Pro-Slavery Judges of the Supreme

Court.
The Slavery Democracy denies these Principles, and accepts the dicts of the Pro-Slavery Judges of the Supreme Court as its Platforms, that is, it holds that Slavery does not require for its existence the force of positive law; that the Pederal Constitution recognites always are properly, not persons; that it does earlied the Slaveholder to carry his always with him into any Territory of the Union, and hold them there in hondage; that Congress has no right to pass any law impairing this alleged right, but is bound to protect it; that it is the duty of the Federal Government to keep the Territorial Legislature has no right, dorning a Territorial condition, to indectly Slavery, or peas any law impairing this expense of the Condition, to indectly Slavery, or peas any law impairing the right of holding alarse in the Territory, but is bound to protect in.

The issues are distinctly mode, and by two parties—the SLATEMY DEMOGRACY and the RE-Parties—the SLATEMY DEMOGRACY and the RE-PRINGIAN. These Parties constitute the two preasances are also as a superior of the Contraly as sation, that of the Khow Nothings, or Americans, having carried only a single State at the last Presidential election, and having been standther the Contral of the Contral of the Contral these two great Parties are vital and practical there are the Contral of the Contral of the Contral volve the desirny of the Union. They must be settled—see, or carr. If either of the two Parties can be seduced to lay down its arms, to compromise, of reverse its Principles, the deoision will be against its Principles and Policy We know that the Slavery Democracy will deneither. I has place, power, pride, and the incurable readers, dounded on the necessities of

licans yield?

This is the Question of Questions. To this point has the rapid survey we have taken, been

tending. Shall the Republicans foresees compromise, abate, or hold back any of their Principles the have stated—the sake of forming coalitions promising tem porary and local successes, or for the purpose of disarming Prejodice, or winning over Conservation, deemed dangerous and embarsasing? Let the man who has hitherto har bored such an idea, seriously consider the views we have presented, and then answer the constitution.

of quasion and presented, and then answer the of quasion and an account of the control of the co

taste as a co-worker, than Daniel Dickinson.

In one State, Republicans are called upon to commit themselves to the dogma of Squater Sovereigetty, as explained by Mr. Donglas. In another, they are solicited to hold back, and let the Reople's Party step into the field; it will manage the matter advoitly, by condemning the past action of the Administration in Kansas, by charging the Administration with tremendous extrawagañce, by insisting upon retreachment, reform, and protection to home industry, and thus present a "National platform on which the good men of all sections may rails."

sections may rally."

In another Slate, they are asked to combine with the American Party. True, that Party tried to defeat them in the Presidential election, boasted of its success, and rejoiced in the trimph of James Buchana; that James has disappointed them—they do not like the way he has managed the Kanass basieness—he has attired up sectional strife—he has readly gone too far for Slavery—they are anxious to put him down, and therefore willing to nnite with those whose accoss, which they prevented, would have spared the country the Kanass infamy. Very well—last then nnite. The Republicans are in the field, with Principles as old as the Constitution, the only Party which has strength enough to enter the lists against the Slavery and Buchanan Democroe. Let every American, Conservative White, and Democrat, the constitution, the outly Party which has strength enough to enter the lists against the Slavery and Buchanan Democrat. Let every American, Conservative White, and Democrat, the content of the Administration they helped to instal, you with the only Party which stands fairly and powerfully varyed against all the Principles of the Administration they helped to instal, you with the only Party which stands fairly and powerfully varyed against all the Principles of the Administration they helped to instal, you with the only Party which stands fairly and powerfully varyed against all the Principles of the Administration of the Ad

Government, and do what? Nothing, but share the spoils; for, holding in truth, Principles in regard to Slavery in its political relations, utterly irreconcilable, they never could muite upon a policy satisfactory to the demands of either.

See the incongruous materials that were attempted to be harmonized. After the scheme

tempted to be harmonized. After the scheme had failed, the American Conventiou at Syracuse presented its solemn views on the Slavery Question, as follows:

"I. That while we recognise the power of

"1. That while we recognise the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, we deny its right to establish Slavery within the Territories, to extend Slavery thereto, or to declare its existence therein, against the voice and will of the people.

"2. That to the diffuse of the United States."

2. That to the citizens of the United States residing in the Perriories belongs the power of framing their Constitution of a State; and that whenever it is republican in its form, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, it must be admitted into the Union it upon an equality with all the other States.

"3. That the attempt of the National Adminitry of the Union of the Union it upon an equality with all the other States.

upon an equality with all the other States.

"3. That the attempt of the National Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kanasa, against their repeated and earnest protests, and the attempt to discriminate between the population of a slavehelding and a non-slaveholding State, by seeking to Admin a State with Sharery with a less population than a State without Sharery, the peace and have not shown to the peace and have not shown to the peace and have not provided the state of t

can Government and People.

"4. That we rejoice in the successful rebuke
of this attempted wrong and outrage by the
people of Kansas, acting on their own solemn
responsibility, and free from all interference
from any other quarter.

from any other quarter.

"5. That to the Members of Congress who hobly sustained this principle of free Government, against the opposition of the dominan party. North and South, Elast and West, is due an expression of the thanks and obligations of all the true men in the land, who believe that patriotism is higher than party, and that jim tice between States and citizens should control the legislation of the construction.

"6. That especially to our constressen in Congress, John J. Crittenden of Kentacky, John Bell of Tennessee, Humphrey Marshall of Kentacky, Henry Winter Davis and all his noble American comperes in Maryland, and to all of that gallant hand of South Americans in Congress, who stood by the integrity of the Union and the rights of the people of Kanasa to make their own laws, we tender our cordial sympathy and our heartful respect."

The first resolve simply embodies statements which nobody in Congress or out of it, North or South, has sever dreamed of contesting. I looks quite Anti-Slavery, but has no practica meaning. Why did the Convention dodge the question of the power of Congress to prohibit or protect Slavery in the Territories?

ing of comment.

The third tells a truth, which Mr. Donglas
Governor Wise, and other Democratic and
Southern statesmen have told in language stil
more vigorous.

Fourth, ditto.

Fifth and sixth contain no statement of p
ciples.

Here, then, in the resolves of this Convention, it makes not a single issue of Principle with the Slavery Democracy, uters not a sentiment which can be construed into opposition to the growth of Slavery or the Slave Power. Read now the resolutions of the Republican Convention, after the "Non-Extension" nonscase had been disposed of.

"Resolved, That the Republican party was called into heing by an imminent public danger and an urgent public necessity—the danger of the subjection of our vast National Territory to

Haman Slavery—and the necessity of resisting and the arresting that cals smit;
"Resolved, That the sourcedor'd those Terribories to Slavery would be at once a decional crime, a national disaster, and national shame; and that every American, whether in the North or in the South, who lives or whose posterity must live by any other industry than that of enalawed, henighted, and imbruich human chatteds; every one with does not regard those who the size of the si

Interest in the triumph of our cause.

**Resoled, Than our sittude of selvity, positive, seabute resistance to Slavery Extension, is that of our Revolutionary Fathers, and the founders of this Republic—that our doctrice and pensitive of legislative prohibition of Slavery Extension, and pensitive of legislative prohibition of Slavery Company of the Company of the

years of independent existence as a size State

"Recofeed, That in thus proclaiming our determined and unalterable reprogrames to the
destroyment of the size of the size of the size of the
feeling or unpersectors surpose toward our
brethren of the South. We disclaim all intent
or wish to war upon or harm them; we insait
that they have no right to regard as invident
their fathers first traced out for our fathers and
themselves; and we hold that the true interest
and enduring honor of every portion of the
Confederacy require the consecration of every
uses of five labor and few enur, they or
uses of five labor and few enur.

used to rever short and the disrepposable by the Supremo Court of the Republic in the Dred Scott decision, making every square mile of the Federal territory prima face is ease territory, by increasing the facility with which such extension may be effected, deepens the obligation resting upon no to resist the extension of Slavery; and despits such diction of the Supremo Court, we clude Slavery from the Territories of the United States.

"Resolved, That we point with pride to the history and present sittings of Knanes, as evidence that Northern resistance to Slavery extension, even though stranging against the full power and determined exertions of the Federal Executive, Judiciary, Senate, and for the most part, of the Honse also, is not ineffectual nor fruitless, but certain, if exacetly and stead-fastly maintained, to be errounded with a hencile court and farmenting the processing triumps.

cent and far-reaching triumph.

"Hasolood, That to the heroic and devoted pioneers of Kanasa we tender assurances of our admiration of their courage and fidelity, our profound sympathy for their most numerical trials and sufferings, and our congratulations on their triumph so nobly and now so nearly reaching their triumph so nobly and now so nearly reaching their example to the initiation of their and our brathers, who are going forth to people Arizona, and the vast unonlivated regions which own the ways of our Unou.

"Rootect, That the attempt of the present period of the present period of the present administration to force Kansas into learn administration to force Kansas into the period of the period of the period of the authorized by the people, but indignantly reput disted as a naurpation and as a fraud, is but the natural climax of a long series of wrongs and impities, instiguted by the same spirit, and emanating from the same source; and while rejoicing over its defeat, we realize that the blow was once the less felonious, because the edergy and address with which it was parried and its purpose ballid.

"Resolved, That we demand the prompt adnission of Kanasa as a free Sasta, upon the pplication about to be made by her people, and we protest against any respect or deference to the invidious conditions of admission imnosed on her alone by the English bill, as unsat to itself and insulting to every free State in a the Union."

In the Union."

There is mind and heart in these resolutions.
They show a clear appreciation of great principles, and a hearty dovation to a noble purpose.
They state living issues without disgrains or abstement. They confront the Slavery Democrator, fairly, openly, fully. Men who vote for candidates on these resolutions will know precisely what they are doing, and if they succeed, their chosen agents will know precisely how to act.

Such a course ought to have been pursued in New York, and every other State, from the beginning. To heeltate, to vacilitae, to palter, to invide coalition, was to betray evadenees, raise up adversaries, review other organizations, which would have devided a modern the pressure of a prompt, decided, an uncompaning party action by the Republicana. It was not necessary to be supercitions, unconciliators, particular in temper; but they had the field, the issues were defined, they had produited their principles, they euntraced the great majority of the voters opposed to the course of the Slavery Democrapy. Why did they not in every case, avoid all trading, all bargaining, and, condiding in their principles and position, carry their appeal directly home to the Peouls and del other correlated to the Peouls and del other correlated to the Peouls and del other correlated to the Peouls and the other correlations and the other cor

or fall on their merits.

Let arridice that in a majority of the States they have purcued this manly course, and, as the results show, with success. In a very few they have adopted a different policy, but it will fail. The Republican Party is the Party of Freedom, or it is nothing at all. Strip it of this attribute, as its chief characteristic, adulterate it with Know Kothingian, make it a Conservative, or a Tariff, or an Old Whig, or a "Squartes Sowereigsty" Party, and from that honr it dies to the roct.

Mr. Dewast, of Ponn., who distinguished himself in Congress last winter by being against the Lecompton bill up to the day of a vote upon it, and then wheeling into Administration line, has been renominated for Congress by his partisans.

NEW ATLANTIC STRAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. Lever a Manchester, England, merchan
has started a new ocean line of steamers.

"The scheme of the corporation embrace
these details:

"The purchase or construction of ten firstclass steamers, to ply between Galway, Boston, Quebec, and New York.
"The establishment of anxiliary coastwise

lines for Ireland and England, with a line pos sihly for France, as feeders to the transatlantic vessels.

"The institution of two thousand booking-or

Britain, where passages may be secured, and letters of credit he procured or cashed.

"The erection of a pier or breakwater at Galway, rendering that harbor count to any on the

way, rendering that harhor equal to any on t Atlantic coast.

"In carrying out these plans, it is understo that the Prince Albert, the Pacific, the Prop

re, and to be Josep Johnston, size to the retainveel of the course of th

Already several passages have been made in this line, and the time from Halifax to Calutti so only a week. The price of passage is \$3 and a railway ticket is furnished the passenge it o any part of Great Britian. The trips if ready made have been successful, both in the passenger and freight traffic; and when he

and first class steamers are put upon the line, it will without doubt attract its full share of the public paronage. Should it fully succeed, it will make Galway a first-class city, and faty ovrably affect Ireland.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Statement of the Trustees. Albany. 1899. Pp. 173. ed l This pamphlet, concerning the claim set erec

This pamphlet, concerning the claim set mp by Messrs, Bache, Petree, Gould, and Henry, to the control of the Dralley Observatory in Albany, is fall of interest, to came of seience especially. The facts are briefly these: In 1851, the idea of an Observatory at Albany was projected by emipent citizens, who wrote to Professor Mitthell (of Gionansi, for bis advice and co-operation. Prof. Mitchell replied, that all that was necessary to lay the groundwork of immediate action and consequent success was to collect the sum of twenty five thorsend control of the c

made at Clincinnati, under the direction of Prof. Mitchell, who was then regarded by the Trustees at their future Director. In 1855, the enterprise was checked by the insality of Prof. Mitchell to remove to Albany. At this point of time, Prof. Bache makes his appearance in this pamphler, not directly, but through Prof. Peirce, of Harvard University, who is one of the many beneficiaries of the Coast Survey. Through this gentleman, Professor Bache made known the wants of the Goast Survey. Through this gentleman, Professor Bache made known the wants of the Coast Survey of an Observatory at Albany, and propased to the Trustees, that if the people of Albany would unchase a hallometer, the United States would spply a transit instrument and a corps of observers, free of exposes to the Trustees would spply a transit instrument and a corps of observers, free of exposes to the Trustees would spply a transit instrument and accepted, and Mirs. Dudley, who has after an additionation of \$60,000 an unkerthed \$6,000 for a helicometer, which was increased by her to \$14,000, in order that the instrument might be the very best that could be procured in the work shops of Europe. Thus far, Prof. Backle plan had been successful. The next step to butken was the creation of an advisory count. This proposition was now a made through Prof. Peirce, who, with a modesty pseudier to these gentleme, seat a list to the Trustees, who, with a modesty pseudier to these gentleme, seat a list to the Trustees, who with a modesty pseudier to these gentleme, and a list to the Trustees, who with a modesty pseudier to these gentleme, and a list to the Trustees, who with a modesty pseudier to these gentleme, and a list to the Trustees, who, with a modesty pseudier to these gentleme, and a list to the Trustees, when we have the professor and the name of Prof. Henry appropriation. Prof. Guild objected to Commander Davis, and the name of Prof. Euroy appropriation.

"originates the manous scientific content."
Prof. Gond was detailed by Prof. Beach et the daty of the Dudley Observatory, and was sent to Europe to obtain instruments; and such are the snaprising improvements claimed to be made by him, that the Octott Merdial Circle is said, in the "Defence" made by the Scientific Council, "do be an offspring of bit genius." Prof. Brunnow, the eminent astron omes and director of the Ann Arbor Observatory, who saw this instrument in the shop of the maker, speaking of it, says "It is essentially the same instrument as the one at Ann Arbor; 'seen made by the same maker.

When the Scientific Council speak of M Goold's improvements of this meridian circ being such as to make it "the offigring of h own gentus," they speak by the vision of failt and out by sight; for though this and other i struments from Europe, manufactured for th Observatory, were received in April, 1857, and outreaties on the part of the Trustees have in duced these gentlemen to cause them to be mounted on piers erected at great cost to receive them, and they now it is at the Observatory in the boxes in which they were imported. This conduct on the part of ske Director, Fro Goold, compelled the belief that he was incompetent to use these instruments, or that they seem that the observatory in the condition of uselessness the which it had been so long condemned by th Scientific Council.

Scientific Conneil.

On the 9th January last, the Board of D rectors decided on removing Prof. Gradl; an their vote was communicated to the Scientific Conneil, who at once assembled in Alban This Council, who at once assembled in Alban This Council made no claims of control ther but, with many promises of amendment, an after carnest entreaties and even tears of on for whom they had long cherished a profoun respect, the Trantese, a majority of them, repect, the Trantese, a majority of them, related to reinstate Prof. Grould, bonging the lesson he had received would teach him contresy an wisdom. But so unbearable and rude was the conduct of this person, that the Trantese is themselves completed to dismiss him from the service, as a man with whom they could holy no intercourse, and in whose capacity and it tegrity they had no longer any confidence. This was easily in June last.

ings at the Dudley Observatory. They came in the control of the part of the pa

calm, and convincing, as it is, the Transees of fees to their anisestating confidence in the pacity of their scientific conseallors. The pourse of the translation of the State of the State mand, and, instead of the State of the State of Prof. Gooling, on and before the 10th Augustian inst, the sum of \$66,676.85, Buildings had he canced, costly piers set up, the best of all struments purchased and paid for, and nothin done for science. They were compelled bring this stand-still policy to an end, and it have done up by the dismissal of Doctor to an director, and of these szarara as commelli. It is now a question of public interest, who forcible possession of this Observatory, built by forcible possession of the citizens of Albany, and forcible possession of Albany, and for the Coast with the hands of citizens as True-tests, and, further, whether more proprietable for the Coast Survey, or fands consecured it other objects, can be disbursed to pay for a corps of observers and policionen to gazard through the corps of observers and policionen to gazard the objects of the companies of the compani

The Rebiew.

Christian Examiner for September, 1858. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co., Editors, Rev. F. Hedge, Brookline.

Mass, Rev. E. Et Als, Baston.
This is certainly one of the best periodicals received at our office. Its topics are generally well selected, and often discussed with more than ordinary ability, almost always in a fair and liberal spirit. It is published tri-monthly, in numbers of at least 156 octavo pages, at \$4 a year.

The North British Review. August, 1888. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Washingon, D. C.
The North Entistsh maintains its reputation for able discussions of Questions of Science, Politice, and Literature, controlled and determined by Religious Ideas. One of the best papers in this number is a review of the Researches on Light, Sanatory, Scientific, and Etherical; a nonber is a Dissertation on Egypt and Syrie in connection with Western information.

There are several other papers on topics of great interest, which we have not had time to examine.

A Text-Book of Vegetable and Animal Physiology. By Henry Goadby, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Franklin Philp, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Goadby is Professor of Vegetable and Animal Physiology and Entomology in the State Agricultural College of Michigan. He has prepared this hook—a handsome octavo of 300 pages, illustrated by upwards of 450 engravings—for the use of schools, seminaries, and colleges, in this country.

colleges, in this country,
Dr. Gendby, we finar, has consulted more his
own tastes and his familiarity with the development of Vegetable and Animal Life than the
capocities and waste of those who have yet to
be instructed into its mysteries. His book will,
dochless, be serviceable to scientific teachers,
as furnishing a general method for instruction,
but ordinary teachers would find it as difficult
to use an David did the armor of Sanl. Portions of it may be read and studied with much
interest and benefit by any studient, but there
are many parts which must confuse the beginner.

demoir of Joseph Carter. By Miss Sedgwick. New York. Harper & Brothors. For sale by Taylor & Manry, Washington, D. C.

Miss Sedgwick as done well in presenting to be world this unpretending memoir of a philiparality of the present of the trumpse beginning to the property of th

The Coopers; or, Getting Under Way. By Alice B. Haven. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by

Blanchard & Moham, Washington, D. C.
The writer is one of the favorite teachers of
the People. As in her other works, such as
"All's Not Gold that Giltters," "Mo Such
Word as Fall," &c., so is this, she writes with
a view to practical life, without exaggeration,
without sentimentalism, but with force and
piquancy. The story is a most agreeable one,
and shows how marriage, even when entered
into by the inseperienced, with faint ideas of
its great responsibilities, may be made to work
out the highest honolines for hoth narries.

Sermons Preached at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. By the late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, M. A. The Incombent Third Series. From the Second London Edition.

Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1888. For sale by Franklin Phile Washington. D.

We hardly need repeat the high estimate which has been so generally accorded to Mr. Robertson's Sermons, and in which we fully concur. They have much originality, are high-ly suggestive, and the style is teres and pointed. In many respects, they present an admirable model to the minister and theological student, and may be read with interest and profit by the private Christian. We now and then, indeed, meet with expressions of opinion in which we cannot entirely agree; but, as a whole, they possess great excellency. They labor under the disadvantage of not having been prepared for publication by the author himself, nor are they from his previous manuscript; but they are, as we are assured in the preface, "for the most part, recollections of aermons, written out the day after delivery, at the urgent degree of the preface, when they have the previous manuscript; but they are, as

who were at a distance."

The favor with which the first series (that has already reached its twelfth edition) and the second series (that in a twelvemonth has reached a third duttion) have been received, fully justifies the publication of a third one, which will be welcomed by many who have a ready found pleasure in the former. The reprint of these three series is uniform, and in the neat style of typography usual with these publishers. The present volume is likewise adorned by a striking portrait from a bast of Mr. Rob extension and we are glad to see that still another volume, containing notes and expensions on Genesia, Samuel, Corinthians, &e., is promised. We shall wait for it with expectation.

The religious Aspects of the Age, with a Glauce at the Clurch of the Present and the Church of the Future being Addresses delivered at the Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union of New York, or 13th and 4th days of May, 1985. New York: Thatche & Hatchison, 523 (St. Nicholnes Hetel) Broadway, 1985.

The Wyong Mark Christian University Research

The "Young Men's Christian Union" is an association of Unitarians and Universalists, similar to that of the "Christian Association" of the orthodox churches. The volume hefore us contains thirteen sermons and addressee, by some of the most able and elequent writers and speakers of the day, among them, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Chapin, Rav Mr. Forthingham, Dr. Osgood, and Horsce Greeley.

The American Merchan

The September number of Bryant & Strat tim's "American Merchant" has a well-excuted likeness of Governor King, of New York accompanied by a hiographical sketch, togethwith other interesting matter.

me A triend has sent us specimens of an envelope, patentied by Charles Phelips, of Salem, Massachusetts. The object is to prevent delay and trouble in opening the envelope, which is effected in the simplest and most effective way possible.

The second of the reader's attention an advertisement in another column of Blacks as paperry Wine, by H. H. Doolftle. The art cle is unexciting, with a very pleasant flavor and the second of the se

The Ohio State Fair was held last week a Sandusky. The first day's receipts were \$8,000 and the fair was a fine success.

Two wood cutters at Springheld, Ohio, namdd Micheal Dooar and John Fite, had some nigh words in a liquor shop, after returning from a bunt, and Dooar discharged his gun at fite, hlowing off the top of his head, killing him instantly. Dooar was arrested.

CALIFORNIA.

d The Democracy—a-called—is pretty tho onghly divided in California by Lecomptoniae The Republicana and the Auti-Lecompton Democrats have united npon certain candidates The Union of this city speaks in the following language of the Republican Convention in Carfornia:

hold about the same time and at the samplace. They passed resolutions similar these of the Bolters' Correction, and anon harden to be a second of the same and th

lian Presidential election.

"The finion is thus pretty well completed it
Oalifornia. Broderick and McKibhin are warm
ly endorsed by the Black Republicans, and the
latter nominated for Congress by them. In the
course of time, Mr. Broderick may receive his
reward. The story has its moral, and is ap
litable to other States besides California
It ahows the tendencies and sims of Danglas
Ima, and Greshadow the future course of Dang

The Administration seems to be perfectly attained with the division of the party—if the Chion represent it—and contemplates tum porary defeat with the coolest complacency. The great thing seems to be to punish the men who either from self-interest or principle refuser to swallow the Lecompton fraud. This is hely ing the Republicans hardsomely, unless the Democratic party become entirely disguase with the proscription of Mr. Buchanan, and leaves him with his crean hish and dr. were

THE DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK.

The so called Democratic party of New York
met in State Convention, last week, at Syracuse,
Ex Governor Horatio Seymonr was chosen
President. The doings of the Convention are
briefly stated by an exchange:

briefly stated by an exchange:

"The Softs, being larged; in the majority
were able to fix everything in a way to sail
themselves, and accordingly took a short cut
to a permanent organization; having no desire
to gravify the Hard's by permitting a cramble
for official positions in the Convention. From
Secretaries were chosen, and the Chair was an
thorized to applied eight Vice Presidents.

therized to appoint eight Vice Presidents.

"The war of the roses began, of course apon the question of seats. It was ascertained that contests existed in six different counties that contest existed in six different counties and the seating two full delegations, the seat of the could not a saw to his name, when called. This mosterly counties to his name, when called this most of the thing the seat of the could not saw to his name, when called this masterly could know the seat of th

the Hards.

"Mr. Miller, a Soft delegate from Columbia, opened the ball by moving a committee of eight on each conty in which seats were contend. Mr. Freer, (Hard.) of Cortlandt, moved that half of each New York delegation be admitted, according to the precedent of former years. But the Softs resisted the proposition, knowing

that they could do better.

"After aome severe sparring between Sickles and Wood, a notion by E. F. Pardy prevailed and Wood, a notion by E. F. Pardy prevailed to the property of the propert

Venton; whereupon remained vote and and followers whitever, note a protest, and under a cloud.

The following nominations were then made For Governor, Amass J. Parker, the other can didates having withdrawn; for Lieutenan Governor, John J. Taylor, of Togac; for Can Governor, John J. Taylor, of Revent T. Deep Commissioner, Sherburge B. Piper, of Ningara For State Prince Language Lawret T. Deep Commissioner, State Prince Lawret T. Deep Commissioner

New York.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press
writes respecting the New York Democratic

"The New York Damocratic Sisie Convention was a deleat of Fornande Wood, and Bennett, of the New York Herold. Wood was the active representative of Daniel S. Dickinson School, the New York Herold. Wood was the School, the New York Herold School, the C. Mather, the naval officer. His defeat, and his ejection, have given great power to the friends of Hon. D. E. Sickles and others, and prove that the organization of New York is with Mr. S., and against the sapiring sage of Binghanton, pickinson. Mr. Schell must look

out for his lancels.

"In the mean wille, Bennett, who is loth to quarrel with the Administration, will try to average the detect of Wood, by attempting the average the detect of Wr. Bachanan and a time to be defeated of Wr. Bachanan and a time to be defeated of Wr. Bachanan and a time to be defeated of Wr. Bachanan and a time to be defeated of the best of the bes

A Washington dispatch in the New York Hardd asys that in consequence of complaints of persons heing employed in the care and conveyance of malls who are not qualified, the Posttmater General has ordered a regulation to be published and enforced, that all employees of the Department take oath of office, and that no person under the age of sixteen be employed as clerk or mail carrier.

so? The election new from Maine has troubled the political newspapers. The Democrats were at first arms of two members of Congress, and were publical necessingly. Then the telegraph gave up both the doubthil districts to telegraph gave up hoth the doubthil districts to the Republicans. The Administration journals were silent. A day or two later, Mr. Johnson of the third Congressional district, himself as aeried that he was elected by 50 majority, and the Lacomptonites chronicled the victory; if fitting terms. But last—and the last news is generally the heat, for the very reason that it is trns—last, the telegraph informs no that Mr. French, Republican, is elected by 50 majority in the third district. We hope to get no more dispatches from that district

The Cables.—The reason why we have nothing from the oable, why we get nothing from the oable, sky we get nothing from the oable side, is, that the Company is largh, heavy abore ends at Trinity Bay and Valenti Bay. This shore cable weighes lark tons to the mile, and is very difficult to lay. We cannot hope for the opening of the Atlantic line to the public before the middle of October. It is expected then that Mr. Highes's instruments will be pected then that Mr. Highes's instruments will be considered to the control of the co

Dr. Holmes's popular series of articles in the articles in the Breakfast Table," is to be published in book form the ensuing month.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

BUELL & BLANCHARD,

HARKETS.

a	Flour, Howard	. St	ree	i i				\$5.50	(2)	0.00
1	Flour, City Mil	lls						5.50	(0)	5.37
3	Rye Flour .							4.50	(a)	4.75
3								4.50	(a)	4.75
1								1.25	(0)	1.28
	Wheat, red .							1.25 1.25	æ	1,35
1	Corn. white .							78	(ch	80
	Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylva							88	0	90
4	Bye, Pennsylva	ni	8					96	7.5	
1	Rye, Virginia							82	(0)	00
И	Oats, Maryland	a	nd	Vii	gi	nia		40	(4)	44
	Oats, Pennsylv	an	B					43	(0)	0)
3	Clover Seed							5.00	(0)	5,50
1	Timothy Seed							1.62	(0)	1.87
1	Hay, Timothy							15.00	(0)	20.00
4	Hops							7	(0)	
	Potatoes, Merc	er						1.30	(a)	1.40
1	Bacon, Shonld	ars		*				7	(4	94
	Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams							7	(4)	9:
ı	Bacon, Hams							11	(4)	13
1	Pork, Mess -							17 50	(0)	00.00
1	Pork, Mess - Pork, Prime Beef, Mess -							15.00	(0)	15.25
1	Beef, Mess -							17.00	@1	7.25
q							٠	11	(4)	113
i	Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwash Wool, Washed Wool, Pulled Wool, Fleece, Wool, Fleece,						÷	12	0	13
1	Wool, Unwash	ed						00	(g)	00
1	Wool, Washed							00	0	00
	Wool, Pulled							0.0	(0)	0.0
	Wool, Fleece,	COL	nm	on				00	@	00
3	Wool, Fleece,	fine	3					00	(0)	00,
								00	@	00
	Butter, Wester Butter, Roll	n,	in i	keg	8			12	0	14
	Butter, Roll							16	(0)	00
ı	Cheeze							9	10	10
	Coffee, Rio -							11	@	11:
	Coffee, Java							15	0	16
3				Person	_					

36.05	77 Z	U.B.	A 2	80	.B.B	J. L.		
Carefully prepar	ed to	Tn	osds	y,	Sej	tember	21,	1858.
Flour, State bra	nds					\$4.95	4	5 00
Flonr, State hra	nds	ex.	tra			5.50	in	
Flour, Western Flour, Sonthern						5.00	(0)	5.10
Flour, Sonthern						5.40	teti	
Rve Flour						3.30	Can	4.25
Corn Meal Wheat, white				٠		4.20	(0)	4.25
Wheat, white .						1.25	(0)	1.44
Wheat, red						1,15	(0)	I 18
Corn, white Corn, yellow .						88	(0)	00
Corn, yellow .						95	0	96
Bye · · ·						77	0	78
Oats · ·							(0)	
Clover Seed .						7.00		
Timothy Seed .						2.50	@	2.75
Hay						40	0	50
Hope				٠				
Bacon, Shonlder	rs .					6	10	6
Bacon, Sides							(4	
Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams				٠		8	0	8
Pork. Meas				٠		17.00	@:	17,25
Pork, Prime .		٠	٠			15.00		
Beef				٠		11,25	@	2.00
Lard, in barrels				٠		11	(4)	11
Lard, in kegs .				٠				00
Butter, Western						12		16
Butter, State .				٠	٠	14		20
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Coffee, Java .	. •	٠	٠	٠	4	15	0	00
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Wool, Washed -				٠		00	0	
Wool, Pulled .							@	
Wool, Fleece, co	omn	10n	4	•	۰		0	
Wool, Fleece, fi	ne	•	•	٠	٠	00		00
Iron, Scotch, Pi	ıg •	•		٠	•	28.00	@2	8.50
Lime, Bockland Lime, common		•	,			67		0.00
Lame, common		•				1.20	(4)	00

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